

PRICE, \$2 PER MONTH.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1885

PRICE, \$2 PER MONTH.

Shipping

Steamers.

CASTLE LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL.

The Steamship *Black Castle*,
S. VALLIN, Commander,
will be despatched for
the above Port on or about the 12th Sep-
tember.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
ADAMSON, BELL & Co.,
Agents,
Hongkong, August 26, 1885. 1460

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION
COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, AND

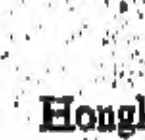
CALCUTTA.

Ports on WEDNESDAY, the 16th instant
 at 3 p.m.
 This Steamer has superior First-class
 Passenger Accommodation, specially con-
 structed to meet the requirements of tropical
 climates.
 For Freight or Passage, apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Managers.
 Hongkong, September 2, 1885. 151

**STEAM TO SINGAPORE, PENANG
 AND BOMBAY.**
 The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s
 Steamship
Scutroia,
 Captain WOOLSTON, will
 leave for the above places on WEDNE-
 SDAY, 16th September, at 3 p.m.
 A. MCIVER, *Superintendent.*
 P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office
 Hongkong, September 9, 1885. 15

FOR HAVRE AND HAMBURG.

VIA SUEZ CANAL.

 Captain Voss, will be despatched for the above Ports on **THURSDAY**, the 17th Instant. For Freight or Passage, apply to
RIEMSEN & Co.
Agents.
Hongkong, September 7, 1855.

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SYDNEY, MELBOURNE & ADELAIDE, VIA SINGAPORE AND JAVA PORTS.

(Calling at QUEENSLAND PORTS, taking through Cargo to NEW ZEALAND, NEW CALEDONIA, TASMANIA, and FIJI.)

 The Steamship *Attila*, Captain Ellis, will be despatched for the above Ports on **TUESDAY**, the 22nd Instant 8 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to:
RUSSELL & Co.
Agents.
Hongkong, September 10, 1855.

FOR LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL.

The Steamship *St. George*, Captain FROTH, will be despatched as above, on or about the 26th Instant.

This Steamer has superior Accommodation for First-class Passengers.

For Freight or Passage, apply to:

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO

THE CHINA & MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR MANILA (DIRECT.)

The Departure of Steamship *Edwin* Capt. THURMOY, is POSTPONED until further notice.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

RUSSELL & Co., General Managers.

Hongkong, September 9, 1885.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR HAMBURG (DIRECT.)

The Co.'s Steamship *Anchor*, Captain RATHEN, will be despatched on SATURDAY, 2nd Proximo, at the rate of 40/ and will take cargo at the rate of 40/ and 45/ for Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, September 11, 1885.

Sailing Vessels.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO

The S/S L.I.I. British Bark *Marques of Lorne*, Captain RAYMOND, Master, will leave here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to

RUSSELL & Co.

Hongkong, August 14, 1885.

FOR NEW YORK

The S/S L.I.I. American

BAYLEY, Master, will load
for the above Port, and

For Freight, apply to
RUSSELL & CO
Hongkong, August 31, 1856.

For Sale.

MACLEWEN, FRICKEL & Co.

VICTORIA EXCHANGE,
QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,
ARE NOW LANDING

DEVON'S NONPAREIL KEROSENE OIL.

HITCHCOCK MECHANICAL
LAMP.

STUDENT'S LAMP.

FAIRBANK'S SCALES.

MACLEWEN & MACLEWEN'S BISCUITS.

NEW SEASON'S TEA, in 5 or 10 Catty Boxes.

YELLOW GOSHEW BUTTER, in 5 or 10 lbs Tins.

Condensed MILK.

COOKING STOVES.

AGATE IRON WARE.

Do. CASH AND PAPER BOXES.

BEER AND PORTER in Hogheads.

THE USUAL ASSORTMENT of

OILMAN'S STORES,

AND WINES,

at the lowest possible prices

FOR CASH.

MACLEWEN, FRICKEL & Co.

Hongkong, September 2, 1885. 1619

FOR SALE.

A HOUSE at the Peak, with Large TENNIS GROUND attached. A good view of the Harbour and out to Sea.

Apply to 'PEAK' of this Office.

Hongkong, April 11, 1885. 614

FOR SALE.

THE SPANISH STEAMER PASIG.

Apply to REMEDIOS & Co.

Hongkong, September 2, 1885. 1631

FOR SALE.

JULES MUMM & Co's CHAMPAGNE.

Quarts.....\$20 per Case of 1 doz.

BAXTER'S CELESTINE 'Barley Broe' WHISKY.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

NOW PUBLISHED.

BUDDHISM: ITS HISTORICAL, THEORETICAL AND POPULAR ASPECTS.

ERNEST J. MITCHELL, Ph.D., Toronto.

To-day's Advertisements.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE 8/8 L.I. British Ship

LOVIE, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to RUSSELL & Co.

To-day's Advertisements.

ABRIDGED PROSPECTUS OF THE

PUNJON & SUNGHEE DUA SAMAN-TAN MINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

INCORPORATED UNDER THE COMPANIES ORDINANCES, 1865 TO 1883, OF HONGKONG.

CAPITAL, \$400,000

Divided into 40,000 Shares of \$10 each;

of which 15,000 are fully paid-up Shares

and allotted; 20,000 will be allotted

and issued as provided for in the

Articles of Association of the

Company, and the remaining

5,000 are offered to the

Public and are Payable

as follows, viz.:

\$3 on application, \$2 on allotment, and the

residue when and as the same shall

from time to time be called up

under the Provisions contain-

ed in the Articles of As-

sociation of the Com-

pany.

Directors:

The Honourable F. D. SASSOON,

C. P. CHATER, Esq., A. McIVER, Esq.,

W. H. RAY, Esq., F. E. SASSOON, Esq.,

D. GILLIES, Esq., H. G. JAMES, Esq.,

G. D. BOSTON, Esq., W. WORTON, Esq.

Bankers:

THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI

BANKING CORPORATION.

Solicitors:

Messrs. WOOTEN & DEACON,

35, Queen's Road,

HONGKONG.

Secretary:

F. H. O. WILSON, Esq.

(PRO TEM.)

THE Company has been formed for the

purpose of acquiring by purchase from

the Vendor at the price of \$100,000 (which

sum the Vendor agreed to take in fully

paid-up Shares of the Company) certain

To-day's Advertisements.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from H.M. NAVAL STOREKEEPER to Sell by Public Auction, on

WEDNESDAY,

the 16th September, 1885, at Noon, at H.M. Naval Yard,

SUNDRY NAVAL AND VICTUALLING CONDEMNED STORES, &c.,

comprising:

OLD IRON, CHAIN CABLE, PAPER STUFF,

CANVAS RAGS, HORSE, LAMPS, BLANKETS,

BEANS, CHOCOLATE, TOBACCO, CIGARS,

CLOTHING AND IMPLEMENTS.

&c., &c., &c.

THOMAS OF J.A. As customary.

S. M. ARMSTRONG,

Government Auctioneer.

Hongkong, September 12, 1885. 1600

FROM LONDON AND SINGAPORE.

THE S.S. *Admiral*, Capt. STEPHENS,

having arrived from the above Ports,

Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed

that their Godowns are being landed and stored

at their risk, into the Godowns of the

Undersigned, whence and/or from the

Wharves or Boats delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless

notice to the contrary be given before

3 p.m. To-day, the 12th Instant.

Cargo remaining undelivered after the

17th Instant will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

No Claims will be admitted after the

Goods have left the Godowns.

Bill of Lading will be countersigned by

SIEMSEN & Co.,

Agents.

Hongkong, September 12, 1885. 1600

Not Responsible for Debts.

Neither the Captain, the Agents, nor

Owners will be Responsible for

any Debt contracted by the Officers or

Crew of the following Vessels, during

their stay in Hongkong Harbour:

ANNIE H. SMITH, American ship, Capt. R. B. BROWN.—P. & O. S. N. Co.

To-day's Advertisements.

PROVINCE, German steamer, 1,160, Bremen.

Leaving Tientsin 31st Sept. for Amoy, light S.W. wind and fine weather. Leaving Amoy for Swatow 10th Sept. fresh westerly wind and squally weather with heavy rain showers. Leaving Swatow for Hongkong 11th Sept. fresh S.W. wind with heavy rain showers and squally weather. Saturday, 12th Sept. 6 a.m. rain cleared up and wind moderate S.W. and fine clear weather.

POST OFFICE NOTICES.

MAILS will close:—

For SWATOW, AMOY, & FOCHOW:—

For Hongkong, at 8.30 a.m., on Sunday, the 13th inst.

For HAIPHONG:—

For Canton, at 9 a.m., on Sunday, the 13th inst.

For YOKOHAMA & HIOGO:—

For Batavia, at 9 a.m., on Sunday, the 13th inst.

For SWATOW AND AMOY:—

For Hongkong, at 8.30 a.m., on Sunday, the 13th inst., instead of as previously notified.

For SHANGHAI:—

For Hongkong, at 9 a.m., on Sunday, the 13th inst.

For HIOHWA AND PAKHOI:—

For Hongkong, at 9 a.m., on Sunday, the 13th inst.

For SANDAKAN AND KUDAT:—

For Hongkong, at 8 p.m., on Sunday, the 13th inst., instead of as previously notified.

For SAIGON:—

For Hongkong, at 9.30 a.m., on Monday, the 14th inst., instead of as previously notified.

For KOBE AND YOKOHAMA:—

For Hongkong, at 3.30 p.m., on Monday, the 14th inst., instead of as previously notified.

For FOCHOW, SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE:—

For Hongkong, at 5 p.m., on Monday, the 14th inst.

For PORT DARWIN, TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY, MELBOURNE, &c., &c.:—

For Hongkong, at 3.30 p.m., on Tuesday, the 15th inst.

For STRAITS & CALCUTTA:—

For Hongkong, at 2.30 p.m., on Wednesday, the 16th inst.

For STRAITS AND BOMBAY:—

For Hongkong, at 2.30 p.m., on Wednesday, the 16th inst.

For SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, SOERABAYA, SAMARANG, PANJARAN, TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY, MELBOURNE, ADELAIDE, &c.:—

For Hongkong, at 2.30 p.m., on Tuesday, the 22nd inst.

General Memoranda.

TUESDAY, September 15:—

Claims against the *Albatross* must be sent in to Messrs. Russell & Co., on or before this date.

WEDNESDAY, September 16:—

No action of Stores, &c., at H.M. Naval Yard.

THURSDAY, September 17:—

Claims against the *Angers* must be sent in to Messrs. Adamson, Bell & Co., on or before this date.

Goods per *Glenfryn* undelivered after this date subject to rent.

Goods per *Admiral* undelivered after this date subject to rent.

FRIDAY, September 18:—

Goods per *Benvenue* undelivered after this date subject to rent.

To-day's Advertisements.

The British steamer *Admiral* reports:—

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MEMOS. FOR TO-MORROW.

Shipping.

Daylight.—*Deception* leaves for S'hai, &c. Daylight.—*Tobacco* leaves for Kobi, &c. 9 a.m.—*Haiphong* leaves for Coast Ports. Noon.—*Benvenue* leaves for Y'ham, &c. Outer leaves for London.

Goods per *Polymnia* undelivered after this date subject to rent.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

UNION CHURCH.—Divine Worship, 11 a.m.—Rev. E. J. Ethel. Service in Chinese, 2 p.m.—Rev. J. Chalmers, M.A., L.D.

SEAMEN'S SERVICES.—The Services for Seamen which have been hitherto held in the Mission Church, Queen's Road, will be held in the future in Union Church, on Sunday and Friday evenings at 7.30. All Seamen are invited to attend.

GERMAN BAPTIST CHURCH.—Service in the German language, by Rev. F. Hartmann, every Sunday, at half past ten, in the Chapel of the Berlin Foundling House, West Point.

St. Joseph's Church, Garden Road.—9 a.m. Mass and Sermon. 5.30 p.m. Evening Service, Benediction.

MEMOS. FOR MONDAY.

Miscellaneous.

Transfer Books of the Douglas Steamship Co., Ltd., closed from this date to 26th Instant inclusive.

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

Established A.D. 1841.

香港大藥房

A. S. WATSON & Co.

FAMILY & DISPENSING CHEMISTS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS, IMPORTERS.

DRUGGISTS' SUPPLIES, NURSERY REQUISITES, TOILET REQUISITES, ETC., &c., &c., AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENT MEDICINES.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Soda Water, Lemonade, Tonic Water, Gingerale, Potash Water, Sarsaparilla Water, and other Aerated Waters.

The Manufactory is under direct and continuous European Supervision.

Hongkong, June 1, 1878. 730

The publication of this issue commenced at 7.40 p.m.

The China Mail.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1885.

WHAT is to be done with the Quarantine Regulations, now that the mercantile community have set their face so steadily against them, is one of the questions which devolves upon the Governor.

It is unnecessary to go back to the despatches, emanating from Lord Derby, Sir Harry Parkes, and Sir George Bowen, which seemed at the time to have set the matter at rest,—except in so far as these documents throw light upon the present situation.

The modified Quarantine Regulations against which so much effective opposition has been lately directed by the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce were passed by Council Chamber, 25th June 1885, and as H. E. the Governor did not dissent over the reins of government until the 24th June, the day following, the responsibility of passing the regulations must rest

Do. Minimum over night 79

METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.
AT 4 P.M. TO-DAY.

Barometer	29.75
Temperature	82
Humidity	75
Direction of Wind	W
Force	1
Weather	bc

Hongkong Observatory, 12th Sept, 1885.

THE CRIMINAL LAW AMENDMENT BILL.

The discussion in the House of Commons on July 30, though Sir Richard Cross opened it, is a long one, and we know that the gist of the matter is, on the whole, satisfactory. We can imagine no clamour greater than that such discussions as these should be conducted in general meetings, forced on by the publication of a sort of literature which, however high its motive may have been, is precisely such as men with the worst motives in the world might employ to circulate. That some change in the laws protecting children against the wickedness of men and women who seem to be better than devils than as more proper, should be made, though, as Mr. Hodgson justly enough says, the law as it stands is a great deal more effective than the public suppose--no hearty agree. When we consider that a daily paper passes through the hands of probably a thousand people who can contribute nothing to the legislative changes required, for every one who can contribute something, it is obvious that the circulation of facts and statements which mislead the public and which they take as gospel, far exceeds by a thousand, and in a large proportion of the cases in which they mislead them, do an enormous amount of mischief, sowing the seeds of the very evil which their publication was intended to prevent, is a calamity of no ordinary kind. It will be said that the newspapers, those who cannot influence legislation, the circulation of these horrible facts, or as asserted facts, excites a salutary feeling of moral indignation which takes expression in public meetings and acts of which we have lately heard so much. The law, however, perhaps, strikes down one miscreant in a month at most, who might not otherwise have been struck equally hard; and we shall all rejoice in the extra severity of the blow. But what will come of those hot thoughts, those mad imaginations, those mad notions, those corrupting memories, which the reading or hearing of these accounts leave behind it? It is simple childish to suppose that the young, or even the middle-aged, can hear all these matters discussed and not suffer, suffer fearfully, and the consequences, if we know that it is of purity of action, the mischief done to purity of thought--in so many thousand cases will infinitely outweigh the blow struck against impurity of action in the few cases in which we may succeed in striking such a blow. Moreover, we can see no reason in the world why an equally severe blow should not have been struck without all this moral plague of contagious reading and more contagious rhetoric. Publicity may do good in exciting the better currents of public opinion, but if it is concerned with pure evil, where it merely repels, and does not excite any morbid curiosity, it does fifty times as much evil as good where it does excite morbid curiosity, and leads decent people to dwell on unhealthy subjects with which it is impossible for them to deal in any practical or effective way. To those who have heard the ghastly laughter, the wicked sneers, the cynical gibes to which these publications have given birth in the streets, in railway carriages, in innuendo scenes and places, to those who have seen modest-looking girls laughing and at once secreting these shocking publications, to those who have noted the unbecomingness of some of the wickedness asserted or revealed--it seems likely that seeds which have been sown far and wide by this dreadful propaganda which will bear fruit in the great excess of impurity first, and vice afterwards. We do not for a moment doubt the reality, the depth, and the intensity of the moral indignation expressed; but that moral indignation would be just as real, just as intense on any fitting occasion without the ghastly readings and meetings which have given occasion to it, whilst in many cases, even those who felt that indignation most sincerely must have been more or less seriously injured by the associations which attended it. But let us, in a very deep sense, that on that class of subjects, on which morbid feelings are so contagious, the 'conspiracy of silence' is a duty of the first order, unless where the public needs practical guidance of the most urgent character as to the proper course of legislation. We said that we do not greatly believe in the efficiency of a penal law in matters of this kind. If you could only get hold of those miscreants who destroy mere children, soul and body, we should be glad to inflict very much severer penalties than any which present legislation proposes. But, in view of the fact, that it will be extremely seldom that they will be got hold of. Where secrecy is in the interest of parties, of the friends who prompt the wickedness, and of the scarcely less fawning women who act as their instruments, exposure will be rare, and the effect of penal laws comparatively slight. We know, indeed, for some reason from the stern execution of the present law in relation to all houses of ill repute, and especially to the enforcement of that law without respect of persons, however glorious the consequences may be to the public, that it is not a question of time, but of time and of questions put in the House of Commons, that where a commitment to prison should have been inflicted, investigations have been hushed up with a fine, only because persons of high standing were involved, then the magnitude with which such a case is treated, if such there be--should be peremptorily dismissed from the public service. If we could get a purer spirit into our Society Journal, a great step would have been made. If we could get a higher tone amongst average men of the world, a still greater step would have been made. And it is because the disclosure of all these corrupting details lowers instead of raising the tone of our Society journals and of average men of the world, as well as injures the moral tone of the young, that we regard this perhaps not very intended campaign with grief and suspicion. Let us pass the Criminal Law Amendment Bill by all means in any form in which the statement think that it will be most effective and most workable; but let us not flood our minds with sewage in order to cleanse them. It is no doubt, better men may tell a plague which has originated with the work--*Spectator*.

METERS.

(From the New York Times.) It has hitherto been supposed that the gas meter is the most vicious and dishonest piece of machinery in existence. A machine that has been used for a long time, of say, 5,000 feet of gas in a vacant house where no gas was used, has been found to have no conscience and no sense of the difference between right and wrong. Other articles employed in the artificial illumination of houses have been found dishonest and honest. If you have a pound of candles locked up in your house while you spend a month in the country they will not burn themselves up during your absence, and you will find them on the shelf when you return, unless, indeed, your Russian tuncles have stolen them. So, too, a can of kerosene oil does not burn unless it is wilfully brought in contact with fire, and

so long as the kerosene can be left untouched in the closet it will never be guilty of consuming itself for the mere pleasure of exasperating its owner.

When the electric light was introduced, people naturally supposed that it would prove to be as honest as well as a brilliant light. It was known that electric meters would be placed in houses where electricity was to be used, but no one dreamed that the electric meter would initiate the gas meter. People gave up gas and adopted the electric light in its place, remarking to the gas companies in a scornful tone, 'Ah! ah!' and saying to themselves, 'We shall now be charged only for the amount of light that we actually use.' It will thus be seen that the electric meter was intended to be a great deal more effective than the public suppose--no hearty agree. When we consider that a daily paper passes through the hands of probably a thousand people who can contribute nothing to the legislative changes required, for every one who can contribute something, it is obvious that the circulation of facts and statements which mislead the public and which they take as gospel, far exceeds by a thousand, and in a large proportion of the cases in which they mislead them, do an enormous amount of mischief, sowing the seeds of the very evil which their publication was intended to prevent, is a calamity of no ordinary kind. It will be said that the newspapers, those who cannot influence legislation, the circulation of these horrible facts, or as asserted facts, excites a salutary feeling of moral indignation which takes expression in public meetings and acts of which we have lately heard so much. 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If you could only get hold of those miscreants who destroy mere children, soul and body, we should be glad to inflict very much severer penalties than any which present legislation proposes. But, in view of the fact, that it will be extremely seldom that they will be got hold of. Where secrecy is in the interest of parties, of the friends who prompt the wickedness, and of the scarcely less fawning women who act as their instruments, exposure will be rare, and the effect of penal laws comparatively slight. We know, indeed, for some reason from the stern execution of the present law in relation to all houses of ill repute, and especially to the enforcement of that law without respect of persons, however glorious the consequences may be to the public, that it is not a question of time, but of time and of questions put in the House of Commons, that where a commitment to prison should have been inflicted, investigations have been hushed up with a fine, only because persons of high standing were involved, then the magnitude with which such a case is treated, if such there be--should be peremptorily dismissed from the public service. If we could get a purer spirit into our Society Journal, a great step would have been made. If we could get a higher tone amongst average men of the world, a still greater step would have been made. And it is because the disclosure of all these corrupting details lowers instead of raising the tone of our Society journals and of average men of the world, as well as injures the moral tone of the young, that we regard this perhaps not very intended campaign with grief and suspicion. Let us pass the Criminal Law Amendment Bill by all means in any form in which the statement think that it will be most effective and most workable; but let us not flood our minds with sewage in order to cleanse them. It is no doubt, better men may tell a plague which has originated with the work--*Spectator*.

It is at all times hard to tell one whom we hold dear, but it is even harder when we have the consciousness that but for mistake (treatment) the loved one might have been with us still. In some cases the fact that the sufferer is treated for the wrong complaint is known in sufficient time to admit of the patient being saved, and the following is a case in point.

A little more than two years ago, a beautiful young lady in New York was given up to die of consumption. Her fond parents took her to Paris as a last resort, hoping to find some skillful physician there capable of curing the rapid and fatal disease. In this hope they were disappointed, but fortunately away in that distant foreign city they met with a description of a new method of treating Dyspepsia, which emanated from the Mount Lebanon Dispensary of the States of New York. The thought struck the parents of this helpless young girl, that perhaps their daughter was afflicted with Indigestion or Dyspepsia, and not consumption; and if so, there might be a chance for her recovery.

Some of the Segel's Curative Syrup, made especially for the cure of Dyspepsia, was obtained and administered to the patient, and the result was marvellous. To-day the daughter lives in the enjoyment of good health. The fact was, the patient had been treated for the wrong complaint, and when she was treated for Dyspepsia (her real ailment) the result was marvellous. This is not an isolated case. The country is full of suffering thousands that are being treated for Liver Complaint, Malaria, Kidney Disease, Lung Disorders, &c., &c., when the fact is they are afflicted with Indigestion in some of its varied forms, and all of such sufferers would obtain relief if they were properly treated for Dyspepsia.

ANOTHER CASE IN POINT.
Oroton, Christian O., Ky., U.S.A.,
January 6th, 1885.
'Dear Sir--My daughter, Sarah F. Walker, last January was confined to her bed, and had been for twelve months, under treatment of three eminent physicians, who said she had Consumption and Heart Disease. The doctors and all that said she was bound to die. But I persuaded her to take your Segel's Curative Syrup, and after having used two and a half bottles, and said she felt better than she had for five years. My daughter is now living and enjoying good health, but had it not been for your medicine she would have been now dead. Yours, &c., (Rev.) M. Mallon.'

'Any one doubting this can write to Sarah F. Walker, Oroton, Ky.
'N.B.--If you think this worth printing, please do so; if not, give it to the waste basket.'

PROFESSOR HODGSON'S FOUR DOCTORS.
Mr. W. Bouchier, Eastover, Bridgewater, sends the following:
'West Quay, Bridgewater,
December 26th, 1883.
'Dear Sir--It affords me great pleasure to add my testimony to the wonderful effects of Mother Segel's Curative Syrup. For a period of six years I suffered from a severe cough and indigestion, with frequent attacks of rheumatism; and for eleven months I was under medical treatment, without deriving the slightest benefit. The fact that I was a hopeless case, and gave me up as incurable. About that time I heard of Segel's Syrup, which I was induced to try, and through its use, I am thankful to say, I quickly got restored to health, and am now able to follow my usual occupation. I may say that whenever I feel the least symptom of any complaint, I at once take a few doses of the Syrup, which quickly sets me all right. I send you this in the hope that other sufferers may be induced to give the Syrup a trial. Yours truly,
(Signed) 'Wm. Rendall.'

AFTER SIXTY YEARS.
'Mother Segel's Curative Syrup,
'December 26th, 1883.
'Dear Sir--Mother Segel's medicine sells exceeding well with us, all that try it speak highly in its favour. We had a case of a young lady that had been troubled many years with pain at sitting. She tells us that the pains were entirely taken away after a few doses of your medicine. Yours truly,
'E. Peel.'

who has suffered from acute Dyspepsia for over sixteen years, is now perfectly better through the sole help of your Syrup. I have spent pounds in medicines from Boston--in fact, I began to think she was incurable, until your marvellous medicine was tried. I remain, yours faithfully,
'Alfred Ford.'

To Let.
TO LET.
OFFICES AND CHAMBERS, No. 7, QUEEN'S ROAD, lately occupied by Messrs. JARVIS, MATHESON & Co.
Apply to
BIRD & PALMER,
Who will exhibit Plans and arrange Offices to suit applicants.
Hongkong, April 8, 1885. 597

TO LET.
'COLLEGE CHAMBERS' (late Hotel de l'Univers), Single Rooms or SUITE of Apartments, furnished, No. 4, OLD BALLY STREET.
Apply to
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.
Hongkong, May 11, 1885. 779

TO LET.
NO. 3, LOWER MOSCOW TERRACE.
Entry can be had immediately.
Apply to
ROBERT LANG & Co.,
Queen's Road.
Hongkong, August 31, 1885. 1509

TO LET.
BELVUE, Kowloon, with GARDEN and TENNIS COURT attached. Entry at once.
Apply to
G. C. ANDERSON,
13, PRINCE CENTRAL.
Hongkong, August 24, 1885. 1447

TO LET.
THE OFFICES, No. 54, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, at present in the occupation of the HONGKONG, CANTON & MADAGASCAR CO., LIMITED.
Entry on or about 1st July, 1885.
Apply to
G. C. ANDERSON,
13, PRINCE CENTRAL.
Hongkong, May 26, 1885. 861

TO LET.
SHOPS AND GODOWNS, OR
TO BE LET.
Apply to
A. S. WATSON & Co.
Hongkong, July 28, 1885. 1272

TO LET.
(With Possession from 1st October, 1885.)
HOUSE, No. 31, STANLEY STREET, No. 31, WILKINSON STREET.
Gas and Water laid on.
For Particulars, apply to
ROZARIO & Co.
Hongkong, July 22, 1885. 1235

INSURANCES.
THE STRAITS INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
THE UNDERSIGNED having been appointed AGENTS for the above Company are prepared to accept of RISKS to all parts of the World, at current rates.
ARNOLD, KARBURG & Co.,
Hongkong, November 5, 1883. 855

NOTICE.
QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
THE UNDERSIGNED are prepared to accept RISKS on First Class Godowns at 1 per cent. net premium per annum.
NORTON & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, May 19, 1881. 938

SINGAPORE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE--SINGAPORE.
WE are prepared to GRANT POLICIES against FIRE on usual terms at Current Rates.
All Contributions of business, whether Shareholders or not, are entitled to Share in the Bonus.
ADAMSON, BELL & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, July, 1885. 1239

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.
THE UNDERSIGNED, AGENTS of the above Company, are authorized to insure against FIRE at Current Rates.
GILMAN & Co.,
Hongkong, January 1, 1882. 14

LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
(FIRE AND LIFE).
CAPITAL--TWO MILLIONS STERLING.
THE UNDERSIGNED are prepared to grant POLICIES against the Risk of FIRE on Buildings or on Goods stored therein, on Goods on board Vessels and on Hulls of Vessels in Harbour, at the usual Terms and Conditions.
Proposals for Life Assurance will be received, and transmitted to the Directors for their decision.
Frequent protection will be granted on first class Lives up to £1000 on a Single Life.
For Rates of Premiums, forms of proposals or any other information, apply to
ARNOLD, KARBURG & Co., Agents, Hongkong & Canton.
Hongkong, January 4, 1887. 100

THE LONDON ASSURANCE COMPANY.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER OF His Majesty King George the First, A.D. 1700.
THE UNDERSIGNED having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation are prepared to grant INSURANCES as follows:--
Marine Department.
Policies at current rates, payable either here, in London, or at the principal Ports of India, China and Australia.
Fire Department.
Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates.
Life Department.
Policies issued for sums not exceeding £50,000 at reduced rates.
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.,
Hongkong, July 26, 1872. 493

Mails.

NOTICE.
COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.
STEAM FOR
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MEDITERRANEAN AND BLACK SEA PORTS, NAPLES, MARSEILLES, AND PORTS OF BRAZIL, AND LA PLATA; ALSO
BORDEAUX, LE HAVRE, DUNKIRK, LONDON AND ANTWERP.

ON THURSDAY, the 17th September, 1885, at Noon, the Company's S.S. YANZIE, Commandant LOMIER, with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPOILS, and CARGO, will leave this Port for the above places.
Cargo and Special will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.
Shipping Orders will be granted until Noon.
Cargo will be received on board until 4 p.m., Specials and Parcels until 3 p.m., on the 16th September, 1885. (Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office.)
Contents and value of Packages are required.
For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office.
G. DE CHAMPREUX, Agent.
Hongkong, September 5, 1885. 1540

U. S. MAIL LINE.
PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA
OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND THROUGH AT YOKOHAMA, AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE U. S. Mail Steamship CITY OF RIO DE JANEIRO will be dispatched for San Francisco via Yokohama, on THURSDAY, the 24th instant, at 3 p.m., taking Passengers and Freight for Japan, the United States, and Europe.
Through Bills of Lading issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to Atlantic and Indian Cities of the United States, via Overland Railways, to Havana, Trinidad, and Demerara, and to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, by the Company's and connecting Steamers.
Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers.
RETURN PASSENGERS--Passengers, who have paid full fare, re-embarking at San Francisco for China or Japan (or vice versa) within six months, will be allowed a discount of 20 per cent. from Return Fare, if re-embarking within one year, an allowance of 10 per cent. will be made from Return Fare. Free-Fare Return Passage Orders, available for one year, will be issued at a Discount of 25 per cent. from Return Fare. These allowances do not apply to through fares from China and Japan to Europe.
Freight will be received on board until 4 p.m. the day previous to sailing. Parcel Packages will be received at the office until 5 p.m. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of goods required.
Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo destined to ports beyond San Francisco should be sent to the Company's Offices in Sealed Envelopes, addressed to the Collector of Customs at San Francisco.
For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 50a, Queen's Road Central.
O. D. HARMAN, Acting Agent.
Hongkong, September 8, 1885. 1661

Intimations.
PUBLICATIONS BY J. DYER-BALL.
'CANTONESE MADE EASY'--A Book of SIMILES SENTENCES in the CANTONESE DIALECT with Free and Literal Translations; and Directions for Pronouncing English Words in Chinese and vice versa. Price, 82. Interleaved Copies, £2.50.
'We most cordially recommend it.'
'China Review.' 'Will be found to supply a want long felt by students of Cantonese.'
'Chinese Mail.' 'Contains a mass of valuable matter, and will be found very valuable.'--*China Mail*.
'EASY SENTENCES in the HAKKA DIALECT with a VOCABULARY.' Price, 81.
'The Sentences given appear to be well arranged.'--*China Mail*. 'Contains a wide range of subjects.'--*Chinese Recorder*. 'An extensive Vocabulary.'--*Daily Press*.
FOR SALE at Messrs. KIMLY & WALSH'S, W. BARRERS, and LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.'s, Hongkong; and at Messrs. THOMSON & Co.'s, London.
Hongkong, January 23, 1884. 149

SUMMER TIME TABLE.
THE KOWLOON FERRY.
STEAM-LAUNCH
MORNING STAR
Runs DAILY as a FERRY BOAT between Peddar's Wharf and Tsim-Tsa-Tsui at the following hours:--
WEEK DAYS. SUNDAYS.
Leave P. Wharf. Leave T. Wharf. Leave P. Wharf. Leave T. Wharf.
6.00 A.M. 7.00 A.M. 6.00 A.M. 7.00 A.M.
8.00 " 8.30 " 7.30 " 8.00 "
8.50 " 9.00 " 8.00 " 9.10 "
9.40 " 10.10 " 9.00 " 10.00 "
10.45 " 11.30 P.M. 10.30 P.M. 11.00 P.M.
12.45 P.M. 1.00 " 1.30 " 2.00 "
2.00 A.M. 2.30 " 2.00 A.M. 2.30 "
2.20 " 2.50 " 2.30 " 3.00 "
3.10 " 4.00 " 4.15 " 4.30 "
4.30 " 4.50 " 5.15 " 5.30 "
4.50 " 5.10 " 5.25 " 5.40 "
5.25 " 5.40 " 5.55 " 6.10 "
5.55 " 6.15 " 6.30 " 6.45 "
6.45 " 7.00 " 7.15 " 7.30 "
7.15 " 7.30 "

For Rates of Premiums, forms of proposals or any other information, apply to
ARNOLD, KARBURG & Co., Agents, Hongkong & Canton.
Hongkong, January 4, 1887. 100

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Hongkong, July 26, 1872. 493

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Hongkong Rates of Postage.

In the following Statements and Tables the Rates are given in cents, and are, for Letters per half ounce, for Books and Patterns per two ounces.

Newspapers over four ounces in weight are charged as double, double, &c., as the case may be, but such papers or packets of papers may be sent at Book Rate. Two Newspapers must not be folded together as one, nor must anything whatever be inserted except bona fide Supplements. Printed matter may, however, be enclosed, if the whole be paid at Book Rate. Prices Current may be paid either as Newspapers or Books.

Commercial Papers signify such papers as, though Written by Hand, do not bear the character of an actual or personal correspondence, such as invoices, deeds, copied music, &c. The charge on them is the same as for books, but, whatever the weight of a packet containing any partially written paper, it will not be charged less than 5 cents.

The sender of any Registered Article may accompany it with a Return Receipt on paying an extra fee of 5 cents. The limit of weight for Books and Commercial Papers to Foreign Post Offices is 4 lbs. Patterns for such offices are limited to 8 ounces, and must not exceed these dimensions: 8 inches by 4 inches by 2 inches.

Countries of the Postal Union.
The Union may be taken to comprise Europe, all foreign possessions in Asia, Japan, W. Africa, Egypt, Mauritius, all N. America, Mexico, Salvador, Brazil, Peru, Chili, Venezuela, The Argentine Republic, Jamaica, Trinidad, Guiana, Surinam, Bermuda, Hawaii, with all Danish, French, Netherlands, Portuguese and Spanish Colonies.

Countries not in the Union--The chief countries not in the Union are the Australasian Group, and S. Africa.

Postage to Union Countries.
General Rates, by any route:--
Letters, 10 cents per oz.
Post Cards, 5 cents each.
Registration, 10 cents.
Newspapers, 2 cents each.
Books, Patterns and 2 cents per oz.
Comm. Papers, 2 cents per oz.
There is no charge on redirected correspondence within the Postal Union.

Postage to Non-Union Countries.
Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, and Fiji, via Torres Straits, Letters, 10; Registration, 10; Newspapers, 2; Books and Patterns, 2; Via Ceylon, Letters, 25; Registration, 10; Newspapers, 3; Books and Patterns, 2.
Natal, the Cape, St. Helena, Ascension, Bolivia, Letters, 25; Registration, 10; Newspapers, 5; Books and Patterns, 5.

LOCAL POSTAGE.
General Local Rates for Hongkong, Macao, China, Japan, Siam direct (d), Cebu, Amoy, Swatow, and the Philippines:--
Letters per oz., 5 cents (c).
Post Cards, each, 1 cent.
Books, Patterns and 2 cents per oz.
Newspapers and Press Current, each, 2 cents.
Registration, 10 cents.
(d) Via Singapore, 10 cents.
(e) Between Hongkong, Canton, and Macao 1 cent.

Local Delivery.
1. All correspondence posted before 5 p.m. on any week day for addresses in Victoria, will be delivered by the same day, and generally within two hours, unless the delivery should be retarded by the Contract Mails.
2. Invitations, &c. can generally be delivered within Victoria at the private houses of the addressees rather than at places of business, if a wish to that effect be expressed by the sender, otherwise all correspondence is invariably delivered at the nearest place of business.

Boxholders who desire to send Circulars, Dividend Warrants, Invitations, &c., &c., of all the same weight, to addresses in Hongkong, Bangkok, or the Port of China, may deliver them to the Post